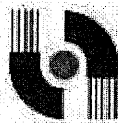


MULTIMEDIA



UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 1, 2017/2018

PCR0025 – CRITICAL THINKING

(All sections / Groups)

27 OCTOBER 2017

3.00 p.m – 5.00 p.m

(2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

1. This question paper consists of **19 pages**.
2. Answer **ALL** questions.
3. Shade your answers on the OMR sheet.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS [100 MARKS]

1. Uncritical thinkers tend to do all of the following **EXCEPT** _____.
 - A. resist criticisms of belief and assumptions
 - B. pursue victory in any dispute they are engaged in
 - C. base belief on personal preference or self-interest
 - D. draw well-supported conclusions from evidence and data

2. Keisha wants to know if one of the substances in her YY facial cleanser is safe for her sensitive skin. She types on *Google* page 'Unsafe chemical substance in cleanser'. Keisha's curiosity should be encouraged; however, she does not follow one important standard of critical thinking called _____.
 - A. clarity
 - B. precision
 - C. relevance
 - D. consistency

3. "How could we verify whether he is lying or not?"
 "Does all the evidences we found, make sense together?"

Which are the standards of critical thinking that demand us to ask the questions above?
 - A. Clarity; Relevance
 - B. Precision; Consistency
 - C. Relevance; Completeness
 - D. Accuracy; Logical Correctness

4. "That restaurant is really bad. Nobody goes there anymore and it is too crowded." This argument violates the standard of critical thinking called _____.
 - A. fairness
 - B. accuracy
 - C. consistency
 - D. completeness

5. Berny majors in engineering but he really loves to watch medicinal movies on television. He also loves to read books and magazines on health and well-being. Berny believes that one day he will become a doctor. Berny is having a _____.
 - A. stereotype
 - B. herd instinct
 - C. wishful thinking
 - D. self-serving bias

Continued...

6. When you see a driver coming towards you with the turn signal on, you have a good reason to believe that the driver intends to turn. You may be incorrect, and it might be safer to withhold action until you are certain. Such assumption is _____.
A. general
B. warranted
C. unwarranted
D. not logically correct
7. Lily always uploads her edited 'selfie' pictures in the social media. Whenever she uploaded a picture, she will ask her friends to click on the like button of the picture. In fact, she always feels beautiful and confident every time any person likes her pictures. Lily is having a critical thinking barrier that is known as _____.
A. group bias
B. wishful thinking
C. self-serving bias
D. self-interested thinking
8. In a big lecture hall where a critical thinking class is being held, the lecturer asks for a volunteer to give an opinion on a certain issue being discussed, but no one responds. All the students just look at each other, avoid the lecturer's eye contact, and remain silent on their seats. Based on this situation, the students refuse to answer the question probably because of _____.
A. group bias
B. conformism
C. poor reading skills
D. self-interested thinking
9. *Class leader:* I think teacher should award me with a lot of bonus marks, because I helped teacher pass the information to all members in class throughout this trimester. It is not an easy job. Which of the following is the barrier that the class leader exhibits?
A. Group bias
B. Wishful thinking
C. Self-serving bias
D. Self-interested thinking
10. Critical thinking demands our thinking to be fair. Which of the following describes the characteristics of a fair person?
A. Resist unfamiliar ideas
B. Having prejudice issues
C. Free of distorting preconceptions
D. Identify truth with their own self-interest

Continued...

11. "Dr Gerald has suggested that we conduct controlled studies to test my claim that runners who stretch before they run suffer fewer injuries. This would be like conducting controlled studies to determine whether fish live in water. It's just common sense to suppose that runners who stretch have more limber muscles, and thus suffer fewer injuries."

How does the speaker of this argument display pseudoscientific attitude?

- A. Ignore all the evidence to the contrary
 - B. Stand by his opinion no matter what happened
 - C. Give a well reasoning in response to Dr. Gerald suggestion
 - D. Refuse to subject his "common sense" claim to scientific testing
12. *Psychic aura reader: When you enter this room, I can sense your vibes and colors. And based on that color I can tell what kind of emotions you are experiencing now.*
- May : Okay, what am I feeling right now?*
- Psychic aura reader: You are happy and contented.*
- May : Wrong. My boyfriend broke with me this morning.*
- I feel sad and devastated.*
- Psychic aura reader: You only think you feel sad and devastated.*
- Subconsciously, you are pleased he broke up with you.*

In what way does this passage reflect pseudoscientific thinking?

- A. The aura reader is seeking to explain away falsifying data.
 - B. The aura reader uses clear language to describe May's feeling.
 - C. They both confused about what science can and cannot establish.
 - D. The aura reader seeks out falsifying data & confronts it openly and honestly.
13. Smoking in the classroom is morally wrong. This claim is _____.
- A. not testable
 - B. realistically verifiable
 - C. realistically falsifiable
 - D. giving proper basis for scientific conclusions
14. The claim "Nothing bad ever happens to a person unless he or she has done something bad, either in this life or a previous life" is _____.
- A. testable
 - B. verifiable
 - C. falsifiable
 - D. un-falsifiable

Continued...

15. Gathering relevant data includes _____.
- A. collecting methodical collection of the research
 - B. guiding one single observation, and if necessary many observations are needed
 - C. considering the experiment implications and test those implications by means of observation or experiment
 - D. guiding investigation by certain presuppositions that influence the kind of observations and experiment being conducted
16. A hypothesis stated that collagen consumption can increase skin elasticity and moisture. A double blind placebo study conducted last year found that the controlled group and experimental groups experienced a reduction in wrinkles. Based on this study, we can conclude that _____.
- A. the hypothesis is accepted
 - B. collagen is good for your skin
 - C. the controlled group experience placebo effect
 - D. the result of the experiment should not be revised

To answer question 17 and 18, read the following paragraph:

To see if wearing perfume interferes with concentration in class, a psychologist conducts an experiment involving university students in two English classes.

17. The control group of this experiment consists of _____.
- A. students who wear strong perfume
 - B. students who did not wear any perfume
 - C. students who wear mix types of perfumes
 - D. students who wear pleasant and nice perfume
18. What should be the finding of the experiment to confirm that wearing perfume interferes with concentration in class?
- A. It does not matter which group perform better as long as the finding is significant.
 - B. The control group significantly recalls less items of the lecture than the experimental group.
 - C. The experimental group significantly recalls less items of the lecture than the control group.
 - D. There is no significant difference between the experimental group and the control group in term of the items of the lecture recalled.

Continued...

19. The term "confirmation bias" means a process of choosing only evidence that _____.
- A. is collected from experiments
 - B. supports a favoured hypothesis
 - C. can be predicted by most scientists
 - D. can confirm a proven scientific law
20. Which of the following could be a hypothesis?
- A. Parking a car near a beach will make it rust faster.
 - B. Selecting 100 students of to become a controlled group.
 - C. Why did students who took experimental pills show improved memory?
 - D. Observe the attitude of experimental group from time to time and record.
21. One kind of imprecision in language is vagueness. A vague word divides things into three classes. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the examples?
- A. Those things to which the words never apply
 - B. Those things to which the words clearly apply
 - C. Those things to which the words clearly does not apply
 - D. Those things to which the words may and may not apply
22. Mike : *We better leave now. Steven said the show starts at 2pm.*
 Hannah : *We have plenty of time. He said it starts at 5pm.*
- Which of the following best describe this passage?
- A. Imprecision
 - B. Verbal dispute
 - C. Factual dispute
 - D. Miscommunication
23. Mrs Juwie cannot bear children. The problem for this passage is, it consist of _____.
- A. prejudice
 - B. overgenerality
 - C. semantic ambiguity
 - D. syntactical ambiguity
24. *Democracy* means rule by the ignorant masses. This is an example of a _____.
- A. lexical definition
 - B. precisising definition
 - C. stipulative definition
 - D. persuasive definition

Continued...

25. Which of the following examples does **NOT** show overgenerality in context?
- A. *Mom: When will you come?*
Sister: Soon, mom.
 - B. *Teacher: Who is this?*
Student: My acquaintance.
 - C. *Lydia : Zayn, what is eleven times 3?*
Zayn: More than eleven, of course.
 - D. *Dad: What do you want to have for drink?*
Mimi : Apple juice.
26. *Metropolis* means a place like New York City, London, or Paris.
- A. Ostensive definition
 - B. Definition by subclass
 - C. Enumerative definition
 - D. Definition by genus and difference
27. "In 2019, we will try to maximize full employment in our country. What I mean by full employment is that the unemployment rate of 5% or lower", said the President of United States.
- A. Lexical definition
 - B. Precising definition
 - C. Persuasive definition
 - D. Stipulative definition
28. Which of the following is a stipulative definition?
- A. *Indolent* means having or showing a disposition to avoid exertion; lazy; slothful.
 - B. *Litter-butt* means a person who throws lighted cigarette butts out of car windows.
 - C. *Homophobe* means a person who has an irrational hatred or fear of homosexuality.
 - D. *Disaffected* means dissatisfied, bored, resentful or discontented, usually against authority or against someone or something normally respected.
29. Beverage means drinkable liquid. This is an example of a/an _____.
- A. ostensive definition
 - B. enumerative definition
 - C. synonymous definition
 - D. etymological definition
30. Optometrist originates from the Greek word *optos*, meaning "seen" or "visible". This is an example of a/an _____.
- A. ostensive definition
 - B. enumerative definition
 - C. synonymous definition
 - D. etymological definition

Continued...

31. "If you are not able to work with your team members, then you will not be able to finish the class project." This statement is a/an _____.
- A. argument
 - B. explanation
 - C. conditional statement
 - D. unsupported assertion
32. The following sentence is a/an _____: "Since the world of tomorrow will be run by the children of today, it is vital that we encourage young people to be concerned about the future and instill in them the idea that they can help shape that future according to their own goals and aspirations." (Howard Ozmon and Samuel Craver, *Philosophical Foundations of Education*)
- A. non argument; illustration
 - B. non argument; explanation
 - C. argument; premise -- the world of tomorrow will be run by the children of today.
 - D. argument; premise -- we encourage young people to be concerned about the future and instill in them the idea that they can help shape that future according to their own goals and aspirations.
33. "Alice was late from the class because she overslept." This statement is a/an _____.
- A. argument
 - B. explanation
 - C. conditional statement
 - D. unsupported assertion
34. "Because narcotics are highly addictive and potentially harmful, they are usually either regulated by prescription or banned outright." This statement is a/an _____.
- A. argument
 - B. explanation
 - C. conditional statement
 - D. unsupported assertion
35. Which of the following sentences is a **statement**?
- A. Do you know that the meeting is postponed?
 - B. How did you manage to complete your assignment efficiently?
 - C. Don't you realize how skipping classes is an act of irresponsibility?
 - D. Have you submitted the report about the class project for Critical Thinking subject?

Continued...

36. The following are all conclusion indicators **EXCEPT** _____.
A. hence
B. that is why
C. taken together
D. in view of the fact that
37. A deductive argument is an argument that is intended by the arguer to be deductively valid that is _____.
A. the premises will be true only if the conclusion is true
B. the premises provide a guarantee of the truth of the conclusion
C. the premises supports other relevant premises to make them consistent
D. the premises provide reasons supporting the probable truth of the conclusion
38. In an inductive argument, it is intended only to be so strong that _____.
A. if the premises are true, then the conclusion must be true
B. if the premises are false, then the conclusion must be false
C. if the premises are true, then it is unlikely that the conclusion is false
D. if the premises are true, then the conclusion can be either false or true
39. Which explanation is weakest?
A. The steak was overcooked because I cooked it too long.
B. Gabrielle overslept because she stayed up very late last night.
C. Jose didn't drive his car today because it was in the shop for repairs.
D. We don't belong to the country club anymore because we can't afford it.
40. If an argument contains the indicator words 'probably' or 'likely', it is most likely a/an _____ argument.
A. valid
B. strong
C. inductive
D. deductive
41. An argument in which the conclusion is claimed to follow necessarily from the premises is _____.
A. a strong argument
B. a deductive argument
C. an inductive argument
D. an implicative argument

Continued...

42. The argument "If Denise goes to school, then Laura sends him to school; if Laura sends him to school, then she is not able to attend the meeting; so, if Denise goes to school, then Laura is not able to attend the meeting" is _____.
- A. a categorical syllogism
 - B. a hypothetical syllogism
 - C. an argument by definition
 - D. an argument by elimination
43. The argument "The universe is a complex system like a watch. We wouldn't think that a watch can come about by accident. Something so complicated must have been created by someone. The universe is a lot more complicated, so it must have been created by a being who is a lot more intelligent" is _____.
- A. a categorical syllogism
 - B. an argument by analogy
 - C. an argument by definition
 - D. an argument by elimination
44. "Cutting the interest rate will have no effect on the stock market this time round as people have been expecting a rate cut all along. This factor has already been reflected in the market." In this argument, which statement is the conclusion?
- A. People have been expecting a rate cut all along.
 - B. This factor has already been reflected in the market.
 - C. Cutting the interest rate will have no effect on the stock market this time round.
 - D. None of the above because it is not an argument.
45. "All bald men are grandfathers. Harold is bald. Therefore, Harold is a grandfather." If it is true that Harold is bald, then this argument is _____.
- A. valid; sound
 - B. strong; cogent
 - C. valid; unsound
 - D. invalid; unsound
46. "Harold is a grandfather. Harold is bald. Therefore, all grandfathers are bald." If all premises are true, this argument is _____.
- A. valid; sound
 - B. strong; cogent
 - C. weak; uncogent
 - D. strong; uncogent

Continued...

47. "Donald is over 20 years old. So, Donald is over 25 years old." If the premise is true, this argument is _____.
A. valid; sound
B. strong; cogent
C. weak; uncogent
D. invalid; unsound
48. "All dogs are grey in colour. Anything that is grey is an animal. So, all dogs are animals." This argument is _____.
A. valid; sound
B. valid; unsound
C. strong; cogent
D. strong; uncogent
49. "Someone is sick. Someone is unhappy. So someone is sick and unhappy." This argument is _____.
A. valid; sound
B. strong; cogent
C. weak; uncogent
D. invalid; unsound
50. "John was in Britain when Mary died in Hong Kong. So Mary could not have been killed by John" If the premise is true, then this argument is _____.
A. valid; sound
B. strong; cogent
C. valid; unsound
D. invalid; unsound
51. "If there is life on Pluto, then Pluto contains water. But there is no life on Pluto. Therefore Pluto does not contain water." This argument is _____.
A. valid; sound
B. strong; cogent
C. weak; uncogent
D. invalid; unsound
52. "Jen is either in San Diego or in Tokyo. Since she is not in Tokyo, she is in San Diego." If all premises are true, this argument is _____.
A. valid
B. weak
C. strong
D. invalid

Continued...

53. "All capitalists exploit the weak and the poor. Property developers exploit the weak and the poor. So, property developers are capitalists." This argument is _____.
A. valid
B. weak
C. strong
D. invalid
54. Which of the following is **FALSE**?
A. All invalid arguments are unsound.
B. A sound deductive argument must be valid as well.
C. A valid deductive argument can have false premises and false conclusion.
D. To show that an argument is unsound, we must at least show that some of its premises are actually false.
55. A strong inductive argument with true premises is termed _____. A weak argument cannot be _____ nor can a strong one with a _____ premise(s).
A. sound; sound; true
B. sound; sound; false
C. cogent; cogent; false
D. cogent; uncogent; false
56. "Most Chinese people have dark hair. Julie is Chinese. Therefore, Julie has dark hair." This argument is _____.
A. valid
B. sound
C. inductive
D. deductive
57. "All birds fly. Penguins are birds. Therefore, penguins fly." This argument is _____.
A. valid and sound
B. invalid but sound
C. valid but unsound
D. invalid and unsound
58. "Tom's stereo has worked every time he has used it. Tom's stereo will work today." This argument is _____.
A. causal
B. predictive
C. hypothetical syllogism
D. inductive generalization

Continued...

59. "Mark Thompson is a plagiarizer. Therefore, it follows that he has used other people's work without giving credit." If the premise is false, then this argument is _____.
A. valid and sound
B. valid but unsound
C. strong but uncogent
D. invalid and unsound
60. "The Nobel prize-winning biologist Herbert Ralls has stated that chlorinated hydrocarbons in our water supply constitute a major threat to the public health. Furthermore, no scientists disagree with him on this point. Accordingly, we conclude that the presence of these chemicals is indeed a threat." This argument is _____.
A. valid and sound
B. strong and cogent
C. weak and uncogent
D. invalid and unsound
61. Either you will make an A in this course or you will make a B, C, or F. You did not make an A. So, _____.
A. you must have failed the course
B. you must have passed the course
C. you did not make an A for the course
D. you must have got B, C, or F for the course
62. Which is **NOT** a valid argument?
A. Huang lives in either Kansas City, Kansas, or Kansas City, Missouri. If he lives in Kansas, then he is an American.
B. No one who eats in the cafeteria likes the pizza. My boss eats in the cafeteria. Therefore, my boss does not like the pizza.
C. Everyone northbound on the Interstate yesterday was late to work. Faith was northbound on the Interstate. Faith was late to work.
D. There are 6 cans of tomatoes in Carlo's pantry and 14 in his basement. There are no other cans of tomatoes in his house. Therefore, he has 20 cans of tomatoes in his house.
63. "If a computer is made by IBM, then it comes with a warranty. XYZ computers are not made by IBM. Therefore, XYZ computers do not come with a warranty." This argument is _____.
A. weak
B. valid
C. strong
D. invalid

Continued...

64. All cogent arguments have _____.
A. true premises
B. a probably true conclusion
C. both A and B
D. none of the above
65. Which of the following is **TRUE**?
A. No cogent argument has any false premises.
B. Denying the antecedent is a valid mode of reasoning.
C. If an argument is unsound, then it has at least one false premise.
D. A mathematical proof in geometry is an example of inductive reasoning.
66. Which of the following is **FALSE**?
A. Every sound argument has a true conclusion.
B. Modus ponens is a valid pattern of reasoning.
C. No strong arguments have any false premises.
D. Some inductive arguments are stronger than others.
67. A/An _____ seeks to logically rule out various possibilities until only a single possibility remains.
A. statistical argument
B. argument by analogy
C. argument by elimination
D. argument based on Mathematics
68. Arguments that are strong and have all true premises are said to be _____.
A. sound
B. cogent
C. reliable
D. inductively successful
69. "If someone owns a Rolls Royce, then he is rich. Bill Gates is rich. Therefore, Bill Gates owns a Rolls Royce." This argument is _____.
A. modus ponens, valid
B. modus tollens, valid
C. denying the antecedent, invalid
D. affirming the consequence, invalid

Continued...

70. "If Toronto is a city in Mexico, then Toronto is south of the border. Toronto is south of the border. Therefore, Toronto is a city in Mexico." This argument is _____.
A. deductive, valid
B. inductive, strong
C. deductive, invalid
D. none of the above
71. "If I have the flu, then I have a sore throat. I do not have the flu. Therefore, I do not have the sore throat." If all the premises are true, this argument is _____.
A. valid
B. strong
C. sound
D. unsound
72. A dealer bought an article for RM7, sold it for RM8, bought it back for RM9, and sold it for RM10. How much profit did he make?
A. RM1
B. RM2
C. RM3
D. RM4
73. Stephen was looking at a photo. Someone asked him, "Whose picture are you looking at?" He replied: "I don't have any brother or sister, but this man's father is my father's son." So, whose picture was Stephen looking at?
A. Stephen's son
B. Stephen's father
C. Stephen's brother
D. Stephen's nephew
74. "If the patient has malaria, then a blood test will indicate that his blood harbors at least one of these parasites: *P. falciparum*, *P. vivax*, *P. ovale* and *P. malaria*. Blood test indicates that the patient harbors none of these parasites. Therefore the patient does not have malaria." The logical name for this argument is _____.
A. modus tollens
B. modus ponens
C. denying the antecedent
D. affirming the consequence

Continued...

75. "My keys are either next to my bed, on the coffee table, or in my coat pocket. My keys are not next to my bed. My keys are not on the coffee table. So, my keys are in my coat pocket." The logical name for this argument is _____.
A. modus tollens
B. chain argument
C. predictive argument
D. argument by elimination
76. "Hannah will graduate, provided she passes Critical Thinking." This is an example of _____.
A. non argument; illustration
B. non argument; explanation
C. non argument; conditional statement
D. non argument; unsupported assertion
77. Which of the following reasons can be used to doubt the credibility of the source?
A. The source has motive to lie.
B. The source speaks about probable claims.
C. The source is from a reliable internet source.
D. The source speaks inside the area of his expertise.
78. How can we know whether the premises are true or untrue?
A. Look for consistency
B. Check the logical correctness
C. Check whether it comes from a reliable source
D. All of the above
79. "If we are in Perth, then we are in Australia. We are not in Perth. Therefore, we are not in Australia." If all the premises are true, then this argument is _____.
A. valid
B. strong
C. sound
D. invalid
80. If Delta is an alpha, then Delta is a beta. If Delta is a theta, then Delta is a beta. Either Delta is an alpha or Delta is a theta. Therefore, _____.
A. delta is a beta
B. delta is a theta
C. delta is a delta
D. delta is an alpha

Continued...

Questions 81-100: Identify the fallacies committed in the arguments.

81. *Child to playmate*: Admit it! Admit that Doraemon is a better cartoon show than Shin Chan! If you don't, my big brother going to beat you up!
- A. Scare tactics
 - B. Appeal to pity
 - C. Personal attack
 - D. No fallacy
82. The wiper blades were turned on when I started the engine of this rental car. It probably has been raining when the last person returned the car.
- A. Straw man
 - B. Red herring
 - C. Bandwagon argument
 - D. No fallacy
83. Convicted murderer, Derry Boston has argued that he did not receive a fair trial. But Boston is a violent gangster who spent 10 years in prison. Why should we listen to this criminal?
- A. Straw man
 - B. Personal attack
 - C. Attacking the motive
 - D. No fallacy
84. I wish I could take my two cute little dogs with me when I move, but I just can't. I understand that your house is so small but I don't think they will take a lot of spaces. I can't even imagine if no one take care of them and they will be starving to death.
- A. Straw man
 - B. Red Herring
 - C. Appeal to pity
 - D. Attacking the motive
85. I am entitled to say whatever I choose because I have a right to say whatever I want.
- A. Straw man
 - B. Look who's talking
 - C. Begging the question
 - D. No fallacy

Continued...

86. "Are you still as self-centered as you used to be?"
- A. Personal attack
 - B. Loaded question
 - C. Look who's talking
 - D. Questionable cause
87. Mr. Lee's views on Japanese culture are wrong. This is because his parents were killed by the Japanese army during World War II and that made him anti-Japanese all his life.
- A. Straw man
 - B. Ad hominem
 - C. Argumentum ad hominem
 - D. No fallacy
88. Ford cars are lemons. I've owned two, and they gave me nothing but trouble.
- A. Appeal to ignorance
 - B. Hasty generalization
 - C. Inappropriate appeal to authority
 - D. No fallacy
89. God does not exist because every argument for the existence of God has been shown to be unsound.
- A. Inconsistency
 - B. Appeal to ignorance
 - C. Bandwagon argument
 - D. No fallacy
90. Don't get a credit card. If you do, you'll be tempted to spend money you don't have. Then you'll max out your card. Then you'll be in real debt. You'll have to start gambling in the hope of getting a big win. But you'll normally lose. Then you'll have to steal money to cover your losses. Then your partner will leave you. And you won't be able to feed the dog, and it'll die. And it would be bad if the dog died. So you mustn't get a credit card.
- A. Slippery slope
 - B. False alternative
 - C. Hasty generalization
 - D. No fallacy

Continued...

91. I need a brand new car. My last two cars have all been reliable, and they were white. So White cars are good for me.
- A. Equivocation
 - B. Inconsistency
 - C. Weak analogy
 - D. Mere correlation
92. Many people criticize Thomas Jefferson for being an owner of slaves. But Jefferson is one of the greatest presidents in the world. Clearly, this criticism is illogic.
- A. Strawman
 - B. Red herring
 - C. Equivocation
 - D. No fallacy
93. One thing that we know for certain is that nothing is ever true or false.
- A. Strawman
 - B. Equivocation
 - C. Inconsistency
 - D. No fallacy
94. Opponents of capital punishment have argued that the death penalty is unfair and discriminatory. But it is ridiculous to suggest that cold-blooded murderers should not have to pay for their crimes. How is that fair to the victims or their families?
- A. Strawman
 - B. Equivocation
 - C. Inconsistency
 - D. No fallacy
95. In response to the problem of illegal immigration from Mexico someone might argue that the only way to deal with the problem of illegal immigration is to massively increase our border controls, and vigorously pursue and deport all illegal aliens.
- A. Inconsistency
 - B. Weak analogy
 - C. False alternative
 - D. No fallacy

Continued...

96. Sarah ignores an email that says she should forward it or she will be unlucky. On the way home that day, she has a flat tire. She wishes she had sent the email.
- A. Questionable cause: Post hoc fallacy
 - B. Questionable cause: Mere correlation fallacy
 - C. Questionable cause: Oversimplified cause fallacy
 - D. No fallacy
97. Noisy children are a real headache. Two aspirin will make a headache go away. Therefore, two aspirin will make noisy children go away.
- A. Equivocation
 - B. Inconsistency
 - C. Questionable cause
 - D. No fallacy
98. You don't want to take Critical Thinking class. Only nerds take that class.
- A. Scare tactics
 - B. Weak analogy
 - C. Bandwagon argument
 - D. No fallacy
99. Cynthia wrote a status in her social media: 'All men are the same. They are hopeless and lazy!' Gary feels unjustified by her status and writes a comment: 'Well, women are worst. They are materialistic and hypocrite!' Gary justifies his action as right because he tries to make it clear to Cynthia and correct her way of thinking.
- A. Inconsistency
 - B. Begging the question
 - C. Two wrongs make a right
 - D. No fallacy
100. Barb feels ill one morning and asks Butch to inform the instructor that this is the reason why she will not be in class. Butch carries out Barb's request as follows: "Barb isn't here today because she didn't feel like coming."
- A. Strawman
 - B. Personal attack
 - C. Attacking the motive
 - D. No fallacy

End of Paper